

BookletChartTM

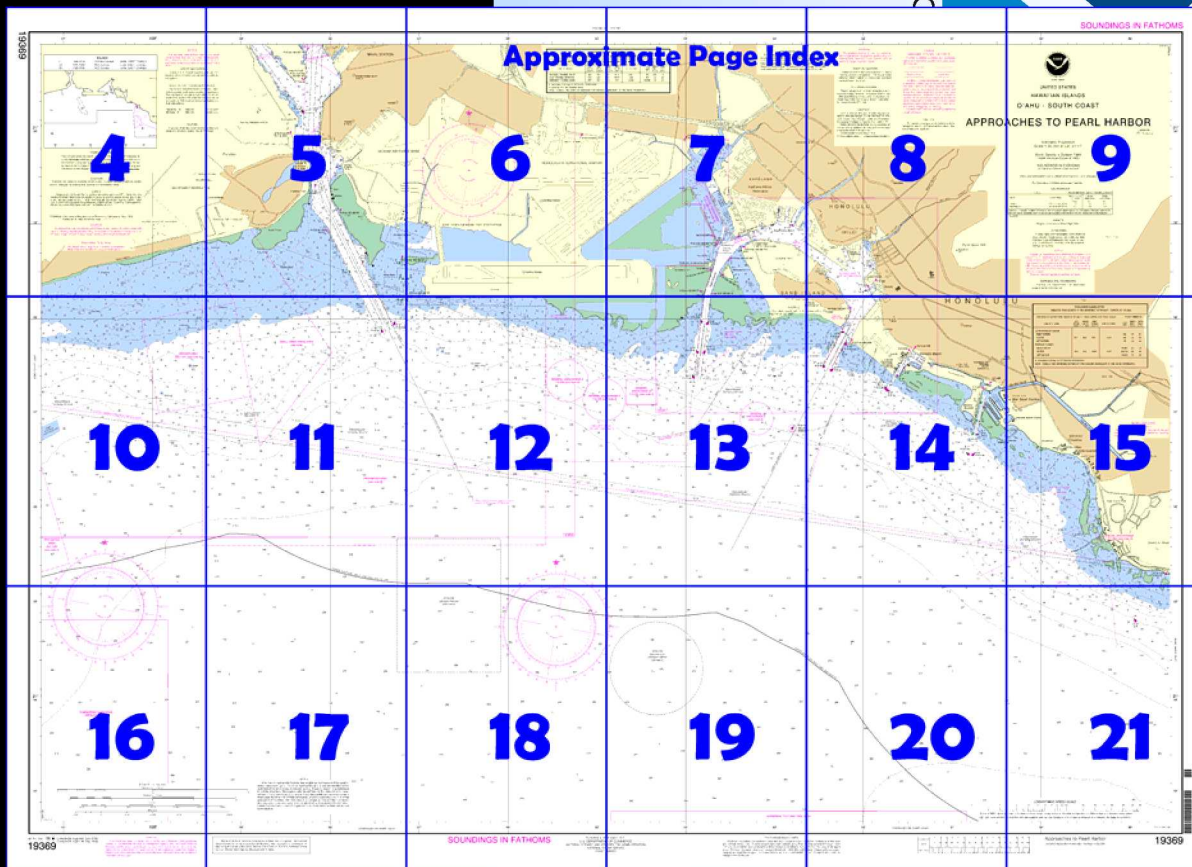
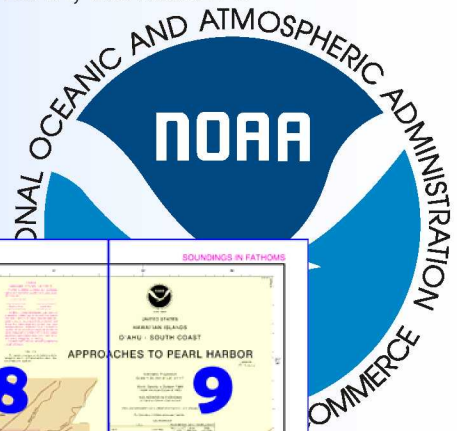
Oahu – South Coast Approaches to Pearl Harbor

(NOAA Chart 19369)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

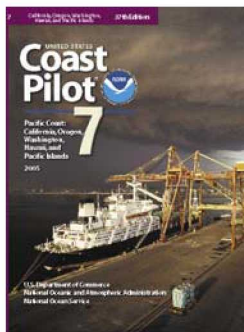
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(543) The low coast between Diamond Head and Honolulu Harbor is thickly developed, and palm trees are numerous. Along this stretch is world-famous **Waikiki Beach** with its big hotels, surfboarding, outrigger canoe races, and sunbathers. The Waikiki Shore Water Restricted Zone is an area extending about 0.4 mile offshore along Waikiki Beach. Boating is prohibited in this area, except by permit issued by the Harbors Division, Hawaii Department of Transportation.

(545) **Ala Wai Boat Harbor** is 2.5 miles NW of Diamond Head Light. A dredged channel leads from Mamala Bay through the reefs to the basins inside the harbor. In 1967, the channel was dredged to 22 feet. Depths inside the harbor are 8 to 20 feet. The entrance to the channel is marked by lighted buoys and private daybeacons. Private daybeacons and a **013°30'** lighted range mark the channel.

(546) During the trades, the winds within the harbor are distorted by the nearby tall buildings. Vessels maneuvering in the harbor under sail should beware of sudden changes in the direction and velocity of the wind. The harbor can be entered in all weather except during kona storms.

(548) The harbor is one of the most popular places for small-boat activity on O'ahu, and yacht clubs in the harbor are the host for the famed transpacific yacht race. The harbor attendant controls the berthing and mooring facilities.

(549) Marine supplies and complete repair facilities are available in the harbor including a sailmaker, radio repairs, and a marine railway that can handle craft up to 45 feet.

(550) **Kewalo Basin**, 3.5 miles NW of Diamond Head Light, is used exclusively by cruise boats, and charter and commercial fishing vessels. A dredged channel leads from Mamala Bay through the reefs to the basin. The channel has a controlling depth of 19 feet. Depths in the basin are from 18 to 22 feet for the most part with shallow depths of less than 4 feet along the edges of the entrance channel. The channel is marked by lighted and unlighted buoys and a **034°45'** lighted range.

(551) At times when kona winds create high swells, the channel becomes extremely hazardous. There is usually a strong rip current crossing the channel at this time.

(553) **Honolulu Harbor** is 5 miles NW of Diamond Head and midway along the S coast of O'ahu; the harbor is protected from all winds and is usually free of surge.

(554) **Honolulu Harbor Entrance Light** (21°17.7'N., 157°52.1'W.), 95 feet above the water, is shown from a white post on the SE point of the entrance channel. The flashing green light can be easily identified against the background of Honolulu lights.

(557) **Caution.**—Vessels approaching the harbor from the W at night should not mistake the lights between Pearl Harbor and Honolulu for the lights of Honolulu, or the lighted buoys off Kalihi Channel for the lighted buoys off the main entrance. Vessels have mistaken these lights and gone aground off Keehi Lagoon. From the E the lights N of Diamond Head should not be confused with those of Honolulu, or the lighted aids of Kewalo Basin with those of Honolulu Harbor. Also from the E, vessels should not mistake the lights between Koko Head and Diamond Head for the lights of Waikiki Beach. Commercial and residential development of the coast along Maunaloa Bay has resulted in an increase of background lighting. Vessels have mistaken Makapuu Point Light for Diamond Head Light and run aground on the reef W of Koko Head.

(559) A Federal project provides for a 45-foot Honolulu Entrance Channel from **Mamala Bay**, thence 40 feet in the main harbor basin. The project also provides for a 23-foot channel leading from seaward in Mamala Bay through Kalihi Channel on the W side of Sand Island to Kapalama Basin. The connecting channel between main harbor basin and Kapalama Basin has a 40-foot project depth with 40 feet in the Kapalama Basin.

(593) **Honolulu Coast Guard Base** is on the NE side of Sand Island. A Marine Safety Office maintains a **vessel documentation** office in Honolulu.

(594) Harbor regulations are established by the Harbors Division, Hawaii Department of Transportation, and are enforced by the harbor master. Prior to entry, all vessels must establish communications with Aloha Tower traffic control on VHF-FM channels 12 or 16; call sign, WHX-528. The phone number for Aloha Tower is (808) 587-2076. **Traffic control** in Honolulu is controlled by amber lights on the tower at night. The lower light, showing fixed, is 143 feet above the water; the upper flashing light is 152 feet above the water. The lights are visible 5 miles from 320° to 062°; flashing light on, incoming traffic only; fixed light on, outgoing traffic only; both lights on or no lights showing, harbor closed to all traffic. To pass visual messages, contact Pearl Harbor Navy Signal Tower, call H-1.

(595) The **speed limit** in Honolulu Harbor is 5 knots for all vessels and tows and 10 knots for motorboats, and other small craft.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 07/06
Corrected through LNM Sep. 26/06

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 21°17'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE C
Boulders reported in this area with depths of 35 feet

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1


WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.


Small Arms Firing Area
The Small Arms Firing Area is closed to navigation 0600-1700 and at other times upon notification.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.380" northward and 9.880" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

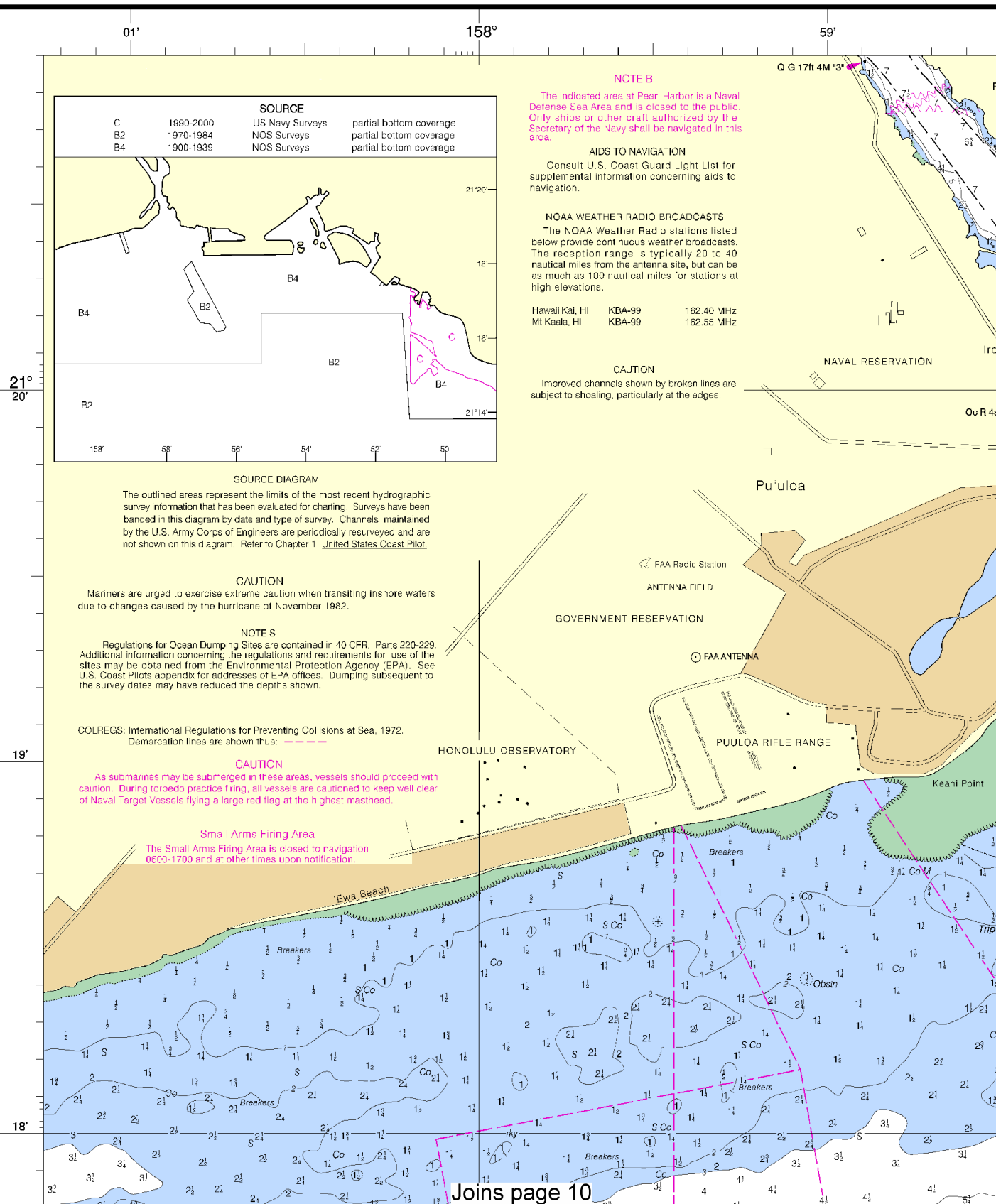
NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

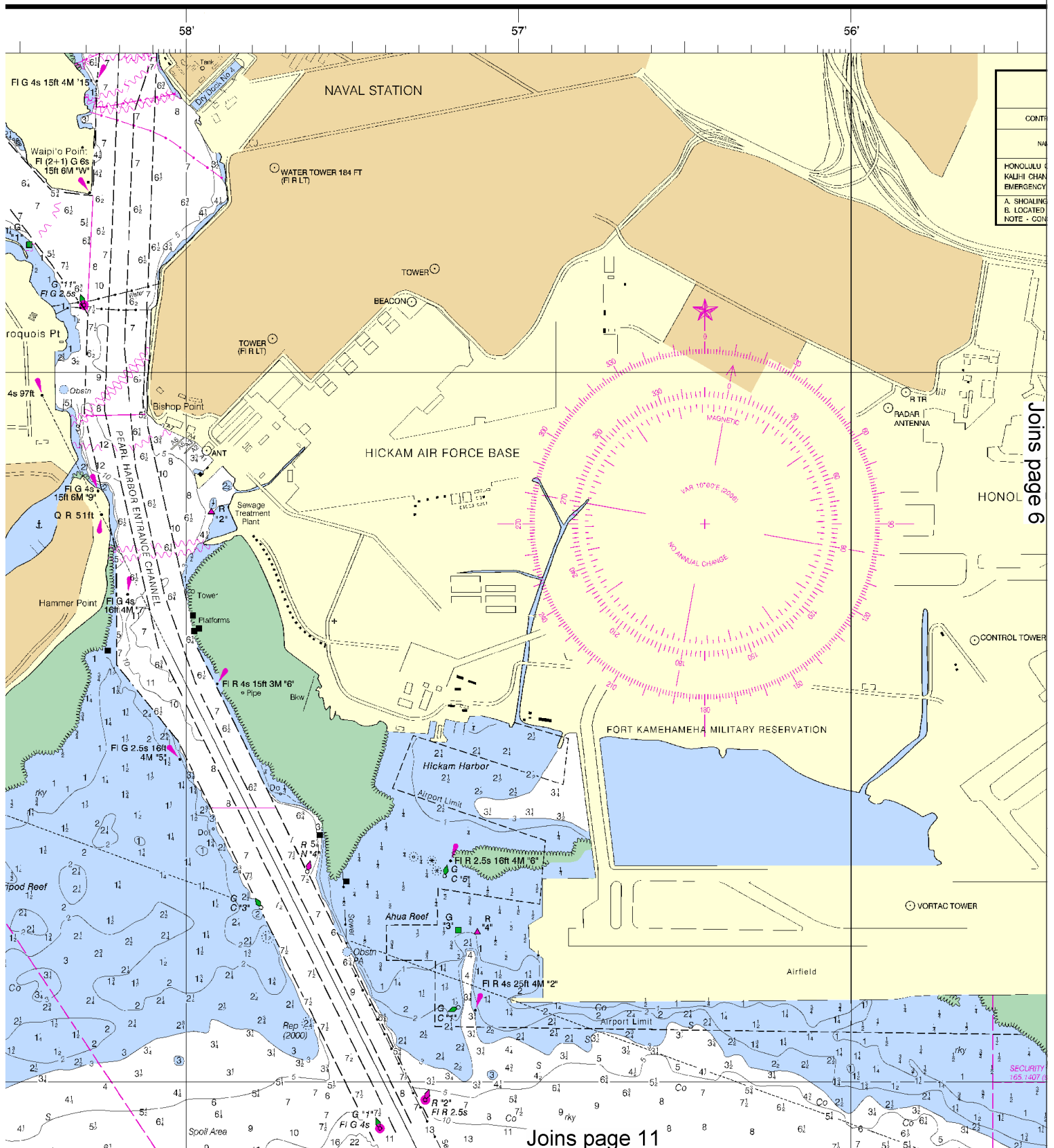
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Honolulu	(21°19'N/157°52'W)	feet 1.9	feet 1.4	feet 0.2
Pearl Harbor	(21°22'N/157°57'W)	2.0	1.5	0.2
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov . (Aug 2006)				

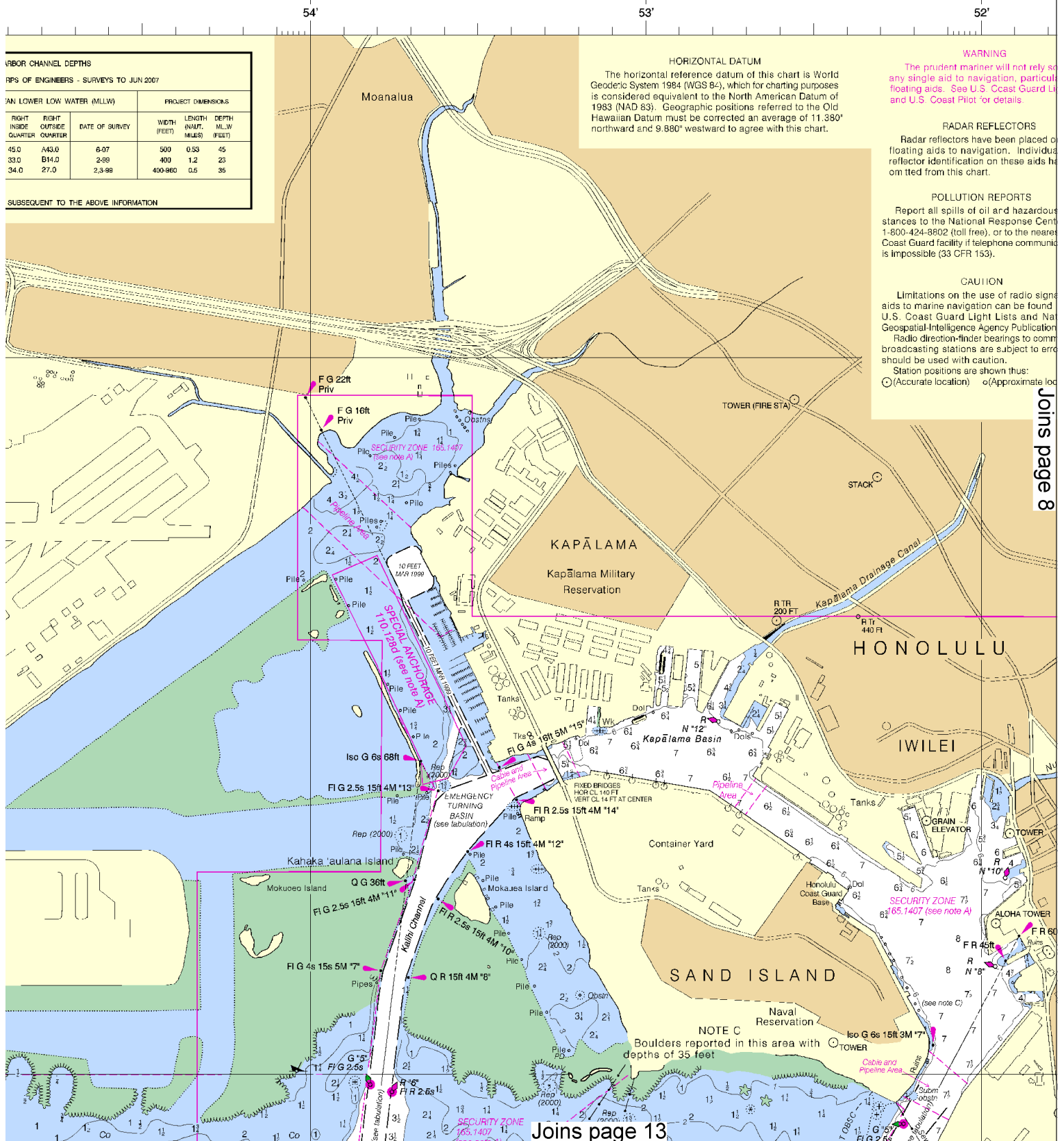
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
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19369





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



ST DIMENSIONS	
LENGTH	DEPTH
(NAUT. MILES)	(FEET)
0.55	45
1.2	25
0.5	35

HORIZONTAL DATUM
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WARNING
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RADAR REFLECTORS
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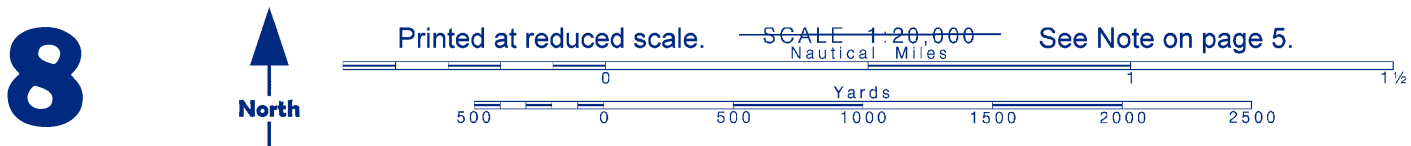
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELIN
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine pipelines are shown as:

Pipeline Area

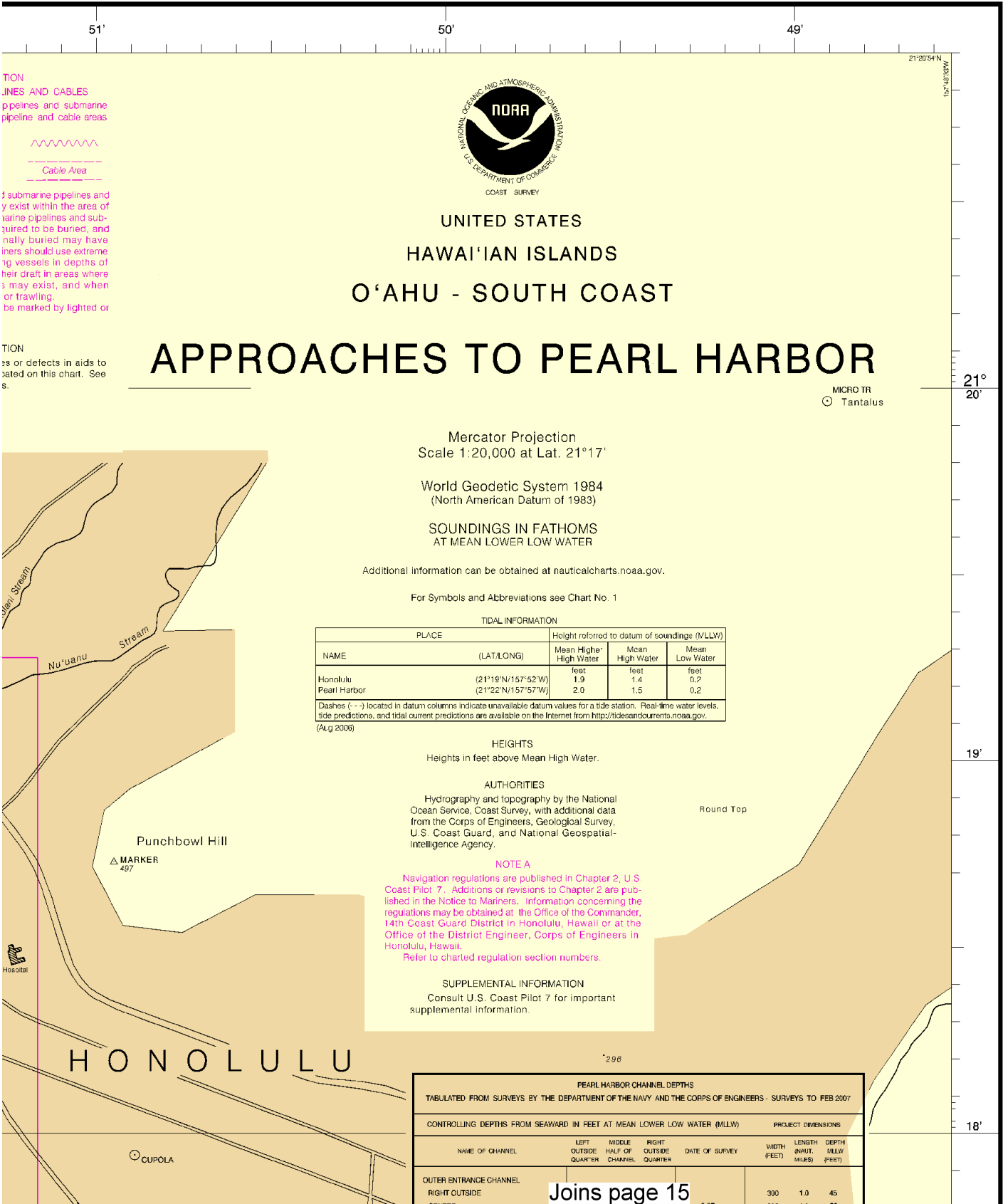
Additional uncharted submarine cables may exist. Not all submarine cables are required to be marked. Marine caution when operating near pipelines and cables. Covered wells may be unlighted buoys.

CAUTION
Temporary changes in navigation are not indicated. Local Notice to Mariners.

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Joins page 14



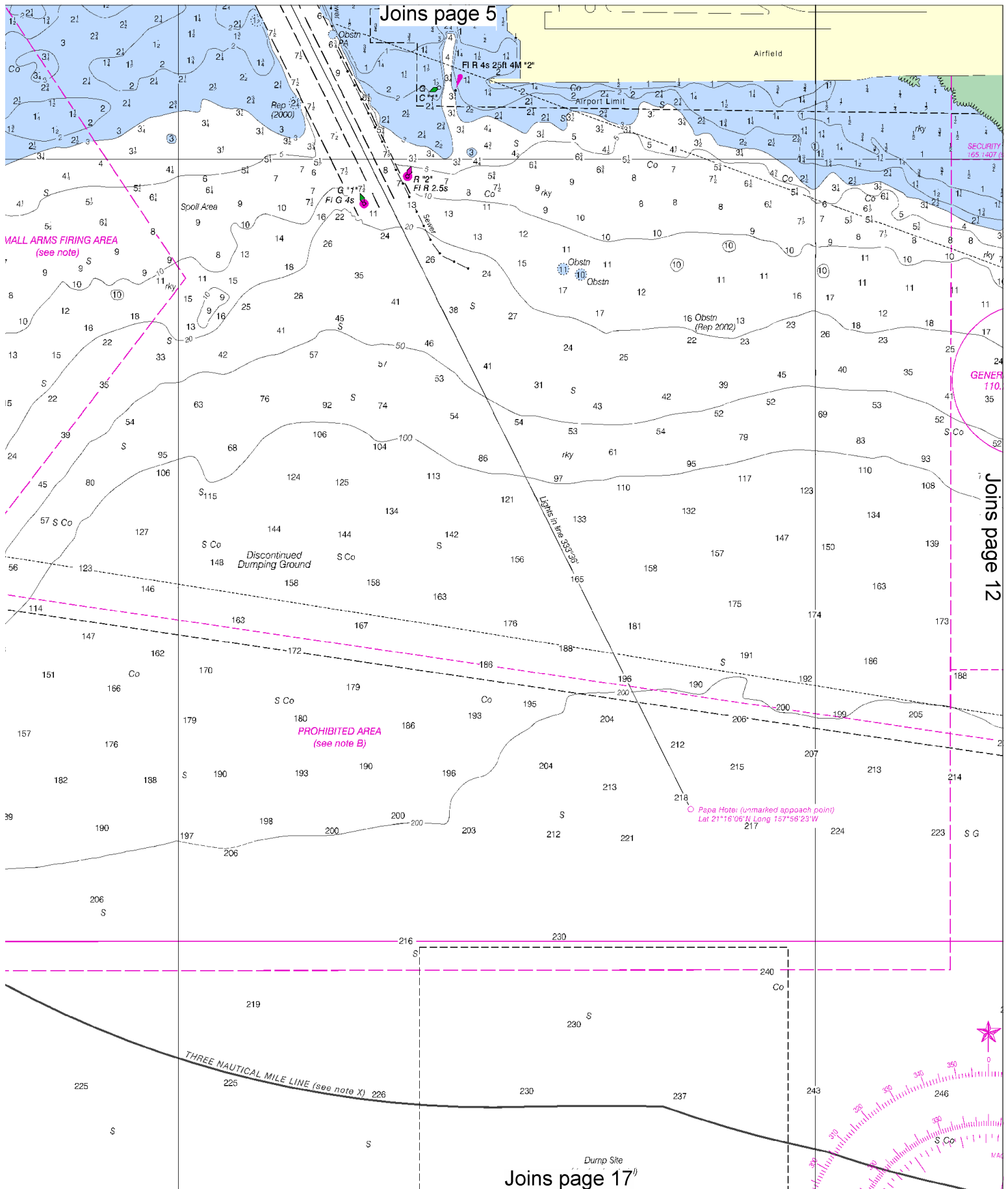
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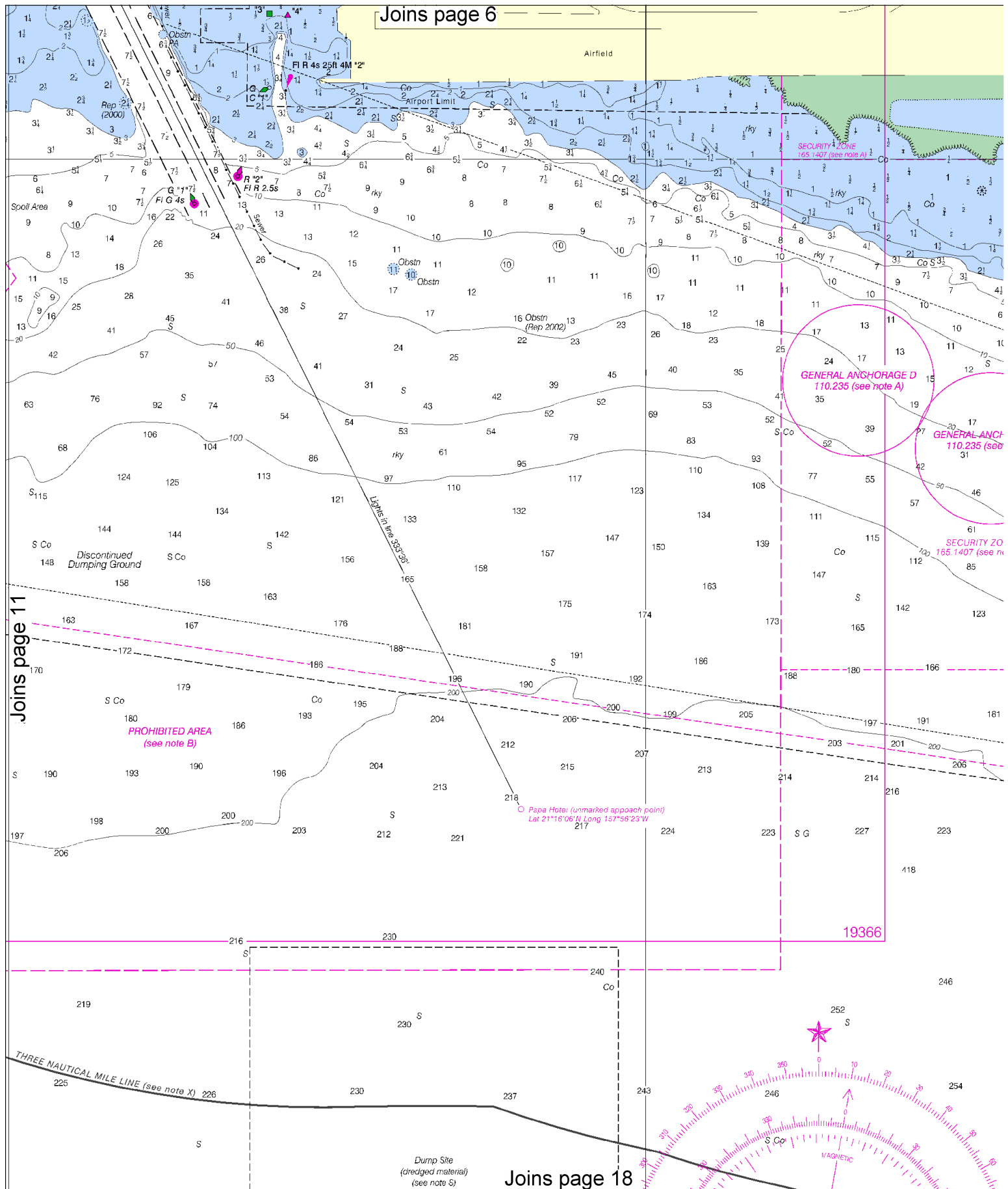
Joins page 16

~~SCALE 1:20,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







12

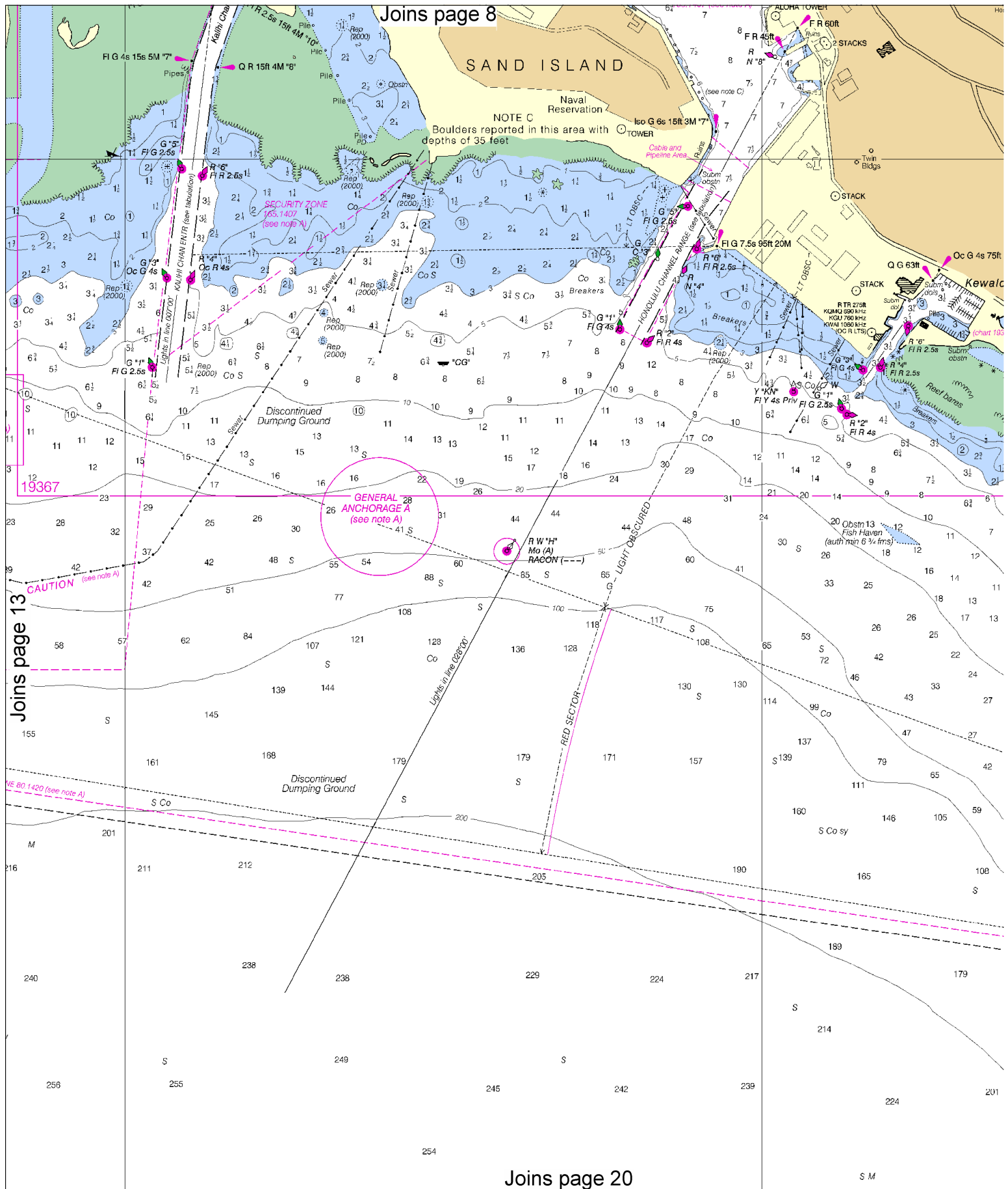


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 8

Joins page 20

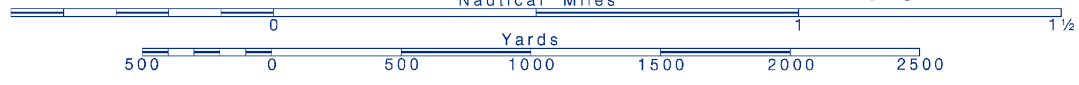
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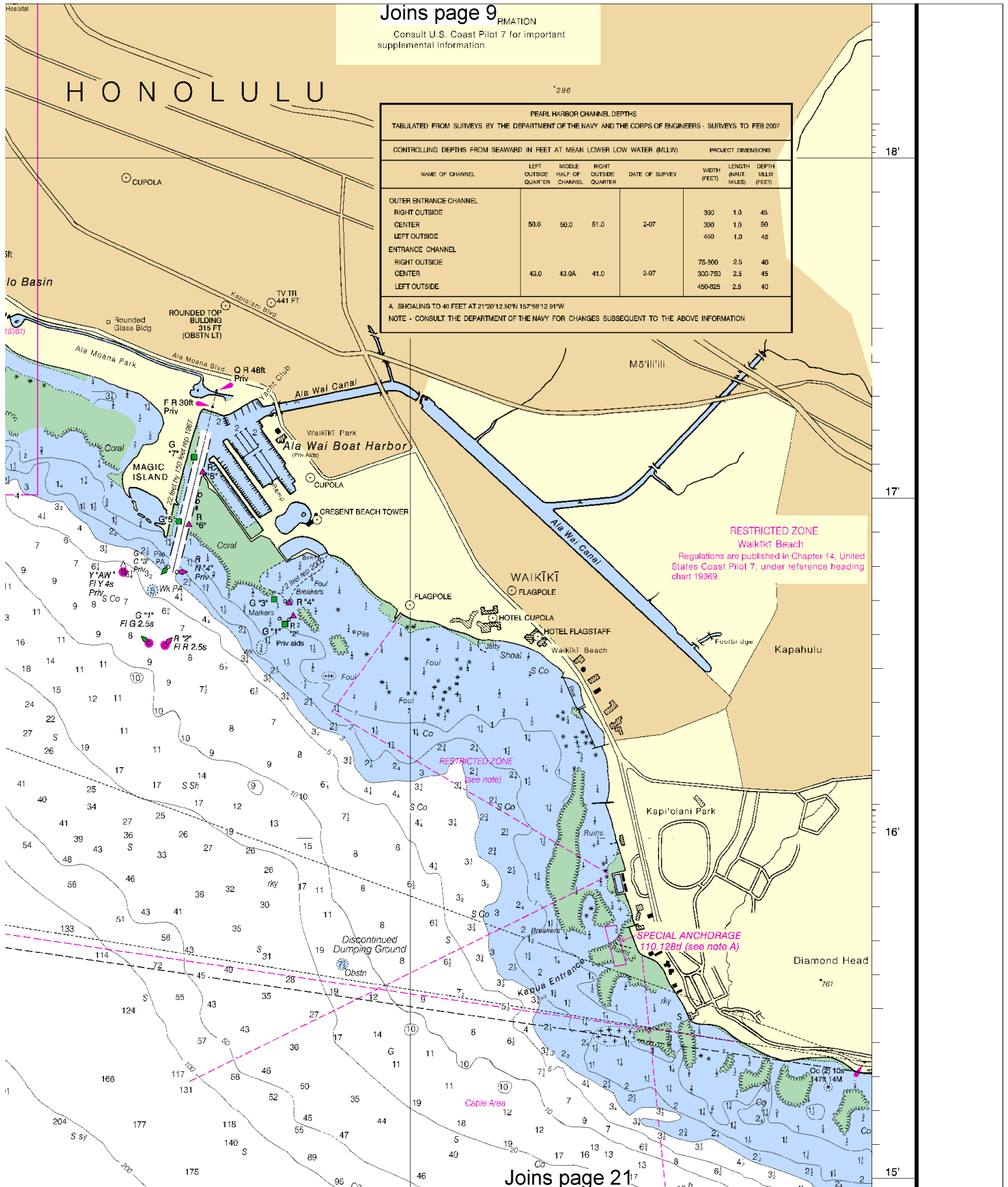


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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





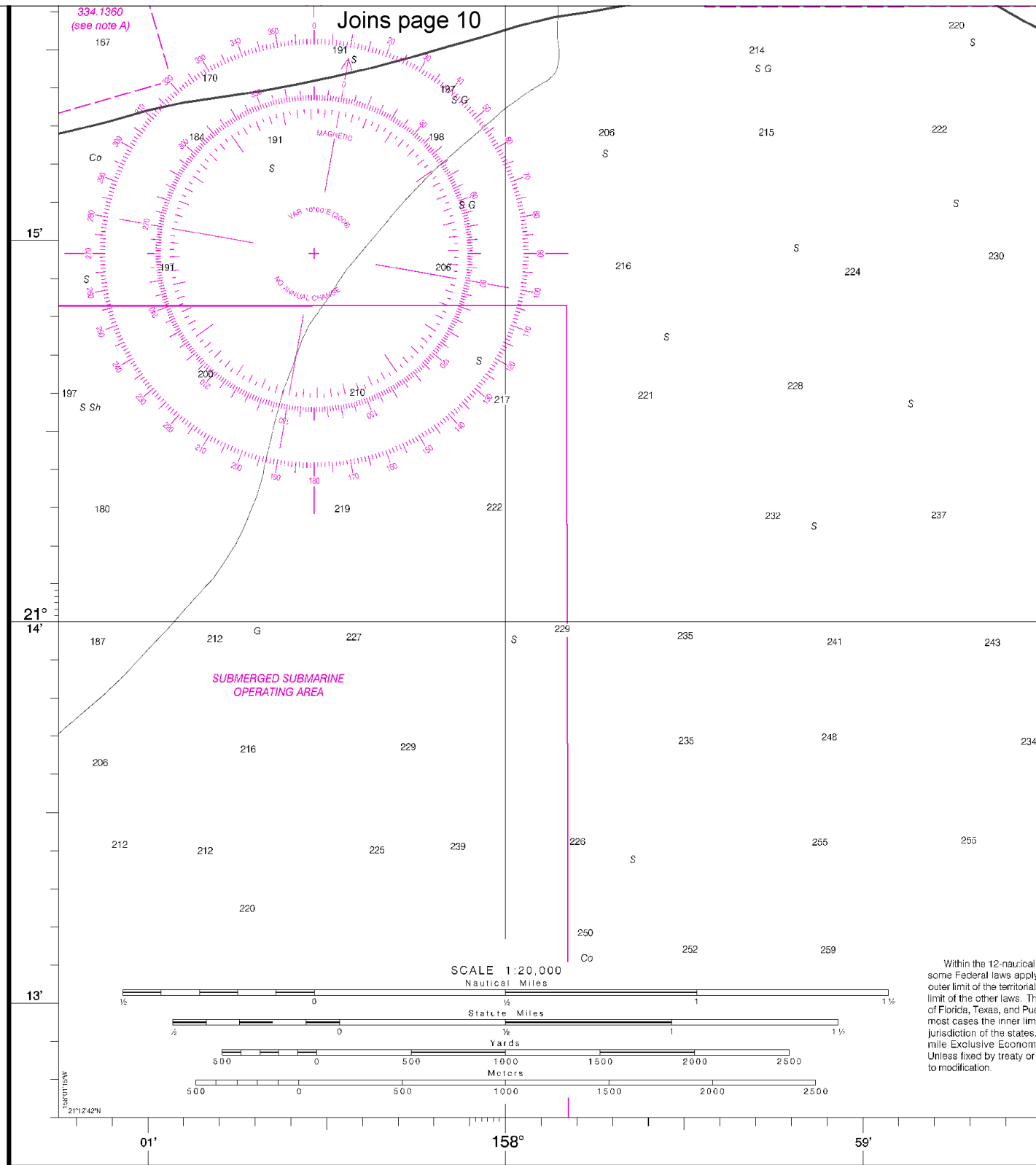
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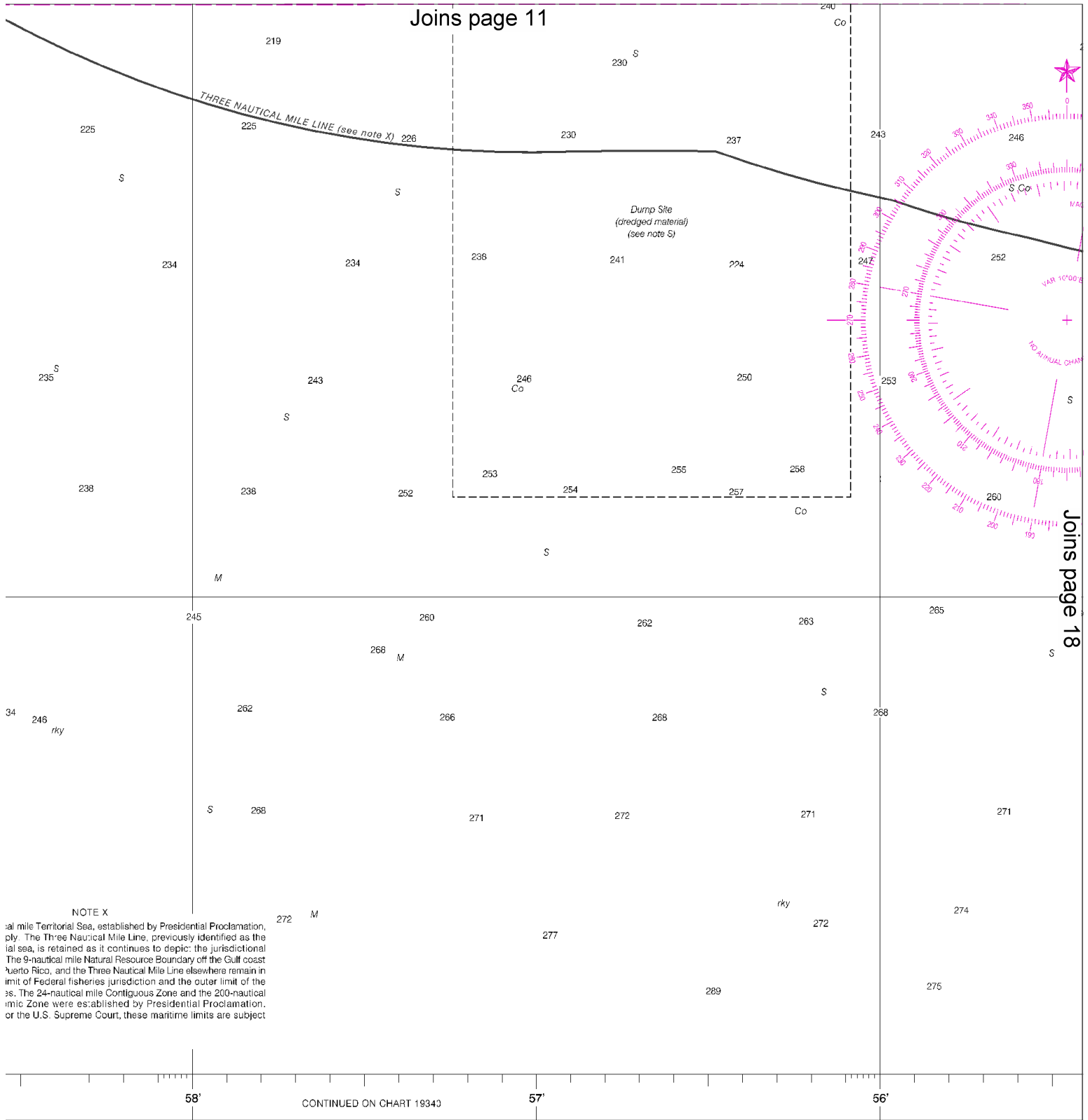
17'

16'

15'

Joins page 21



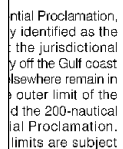


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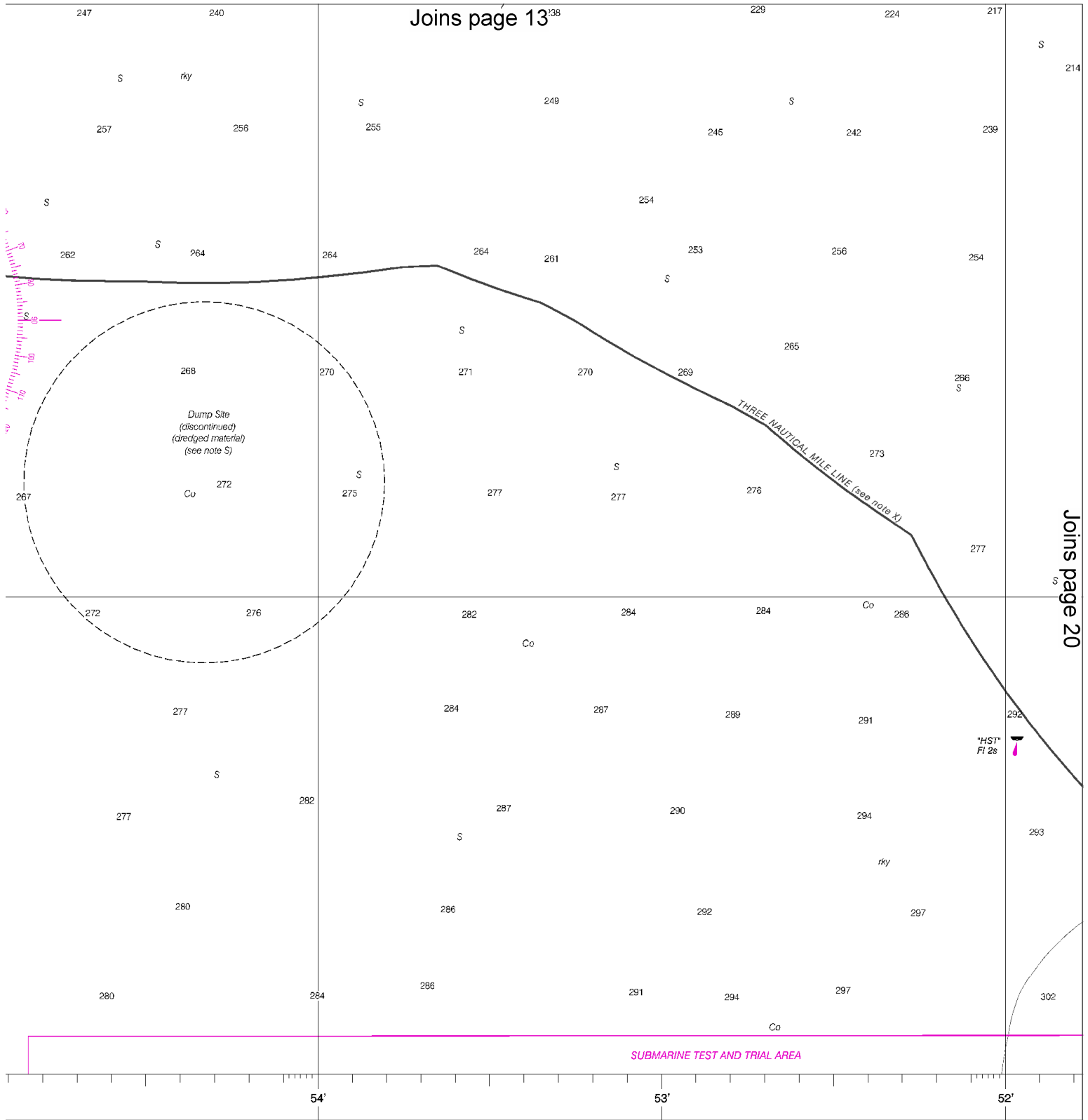
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Navigation, The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or comments for CS2), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



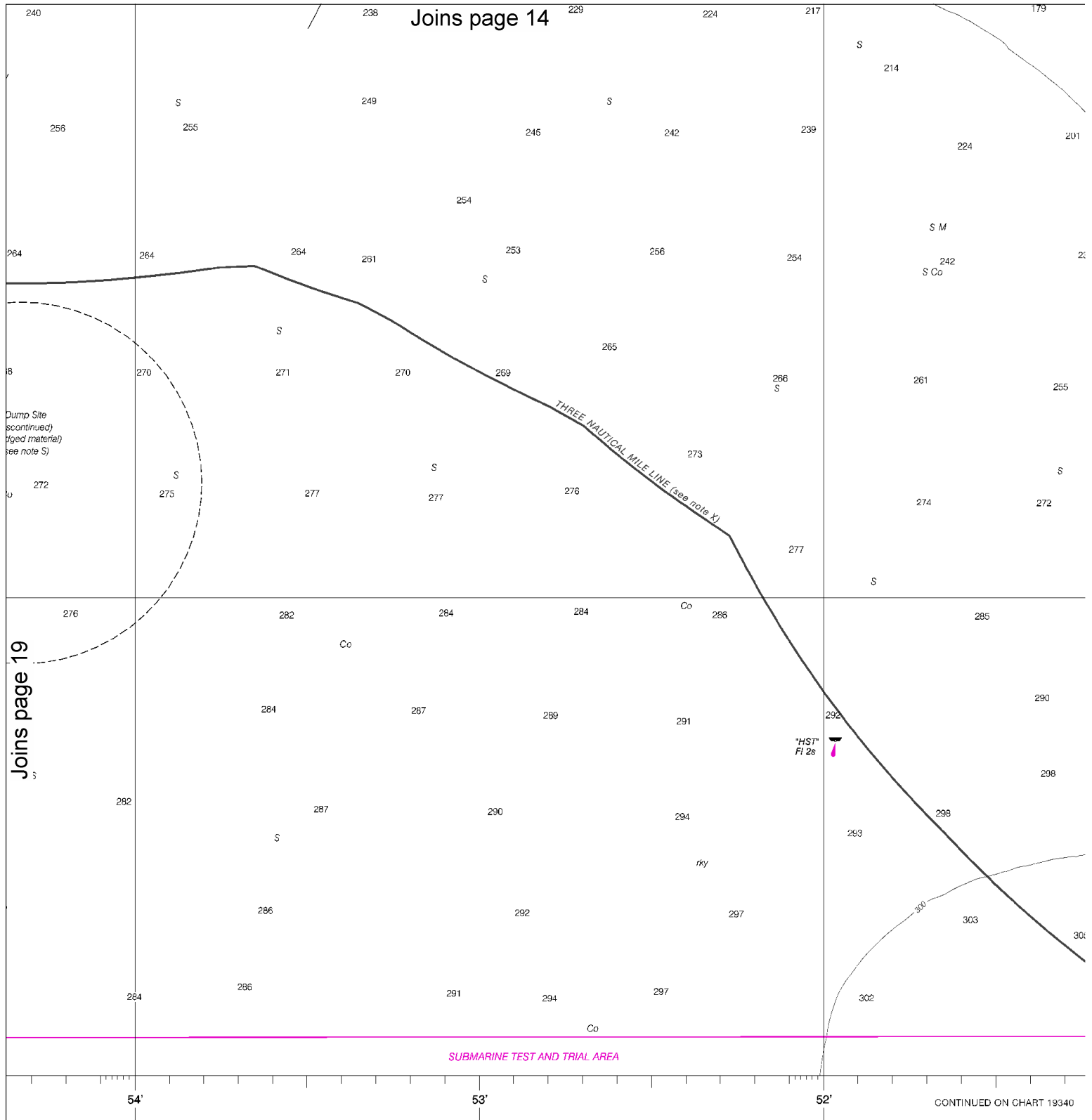
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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC SURVEY
COAST SURVEY



Washington, D.C.
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

20

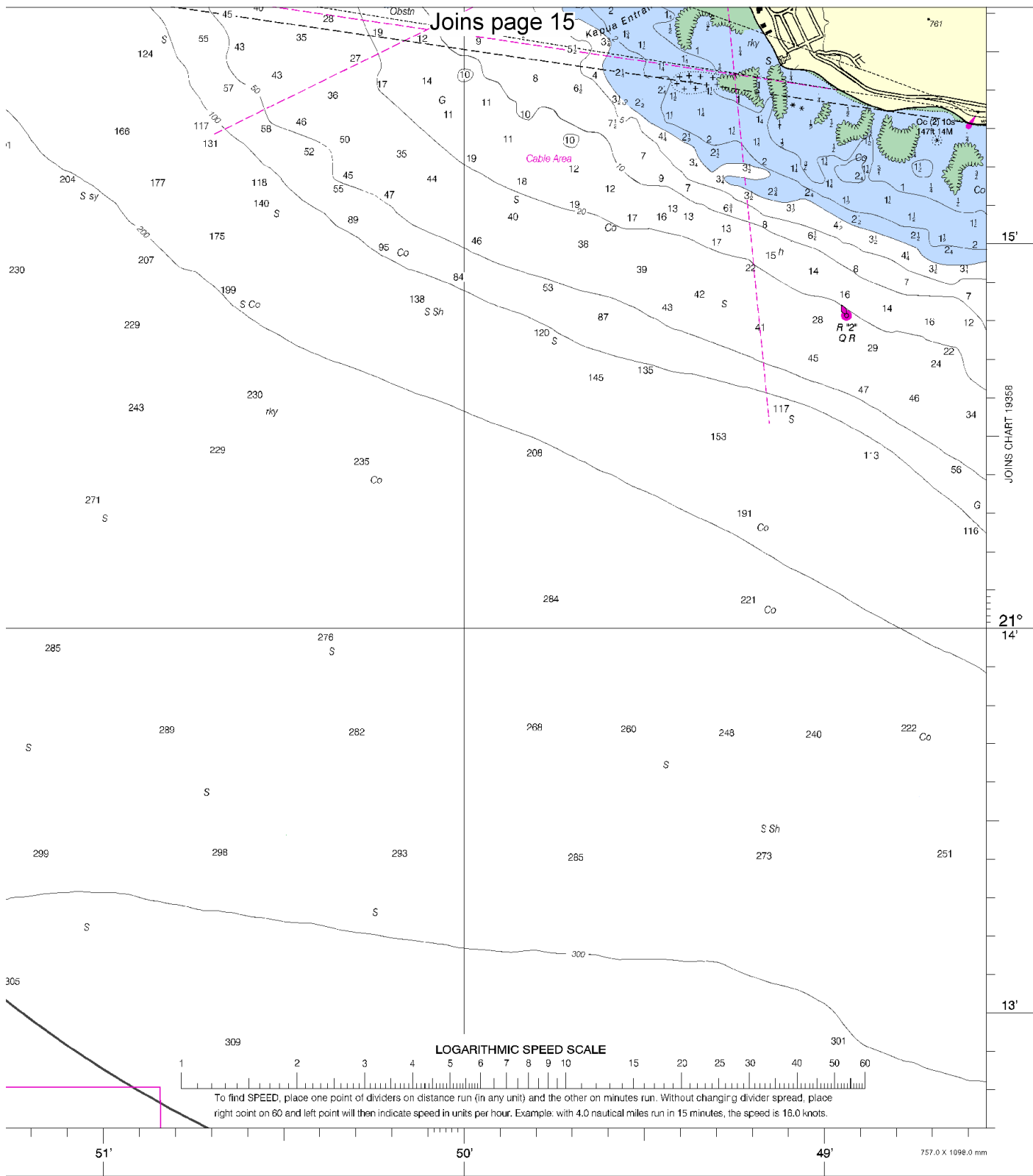


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





ED. NO. 6

NSN 764201401672
NGA REFERENCE NO. 19AHA19369

Approaches to Pearl Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

19369

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.